MEMBERSHIP in the UNITED NATIONS

The 127 Member States of the United Nations, and the date of their admission to the Organization, are as follows:

Afghanistan	19 November 1946
Albania	14 December 1955
Algeria	8 October 1962
*Argentina	24 October 1945
*Australia	1 November 1945
Austria	14 December 1955
Barbados	9 December 1966
*Belgium	27 December 1945
*Bolivia	14 November 1945
Botswana	17 October 1966
*Brazil	24 October 1945
Bulgaria	14 December 1955
Burma	19 April 1948
Burundi	18 September 1962
*Byelorussian SSR	24 October 1945
Cameroon	20 September 1960
*Canada	9 November 1945
Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Ceylon	14 December 1955
Chad	20 September 1960
*Chile	24 October 1945
*China	24 October 1945
*Colombia	5 November 1945
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	20 September 1960
*Costa Rica	2 November 1945
*Cuba	24 October 1945
Cyprus	20 September 1960
*Czechoslovakia	24 October 1945
Dahomey	20 September 1960
*Denmark	24 October 1945

*Original Member.

*Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
*Ecuador	21 December 1945
*El Salvador	24 October 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
*Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Fiji	13 October 1970
Finland	14 December 1955
*France	24 October 1945
Gabon	20 September 1960
Gambia	21 September 1965
Ghana	8 March 1957
*Greece	25 October 1945
*Guatemala	21 November 1945
Guinea	12 December 1958
Guyana	20 September 1966
*Haiti	24 October 1945
*Honduras	17 December 1945
Hungary	14 December 1955
Iceland	19 November 1946
*India	30 October 1945
Indonesia	28 September 1950
*Iran	24 October 1945
*Iraq	21 December 1945
Ireland	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949
Italy	14 December 1955
Ivory Coast	20 September 1960
Jamaica	18 September 1962
Japan	18 December 1956
Jordan	14 December 1955
Kenya	16 December 1963
Khmer Republic	14 December 1955
Kuwait	14 May 1963
Laos	14 December 1955
*Lebanon	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966
*Liberia	2 November 1945
Libyan Arab Republic	14 December 1955
*Luxembourg	24 October 1945
Madagascar	20 September 1960
Malawi	1 December 1964
Malaysia[1]	17 September 1957
Maldive Islands	21 September 1965

[1] The Federation of Malaya joined the United Nations on 17 September 1957. On 16 September 1963, its name changed to Malaysia, following the admission to the new federation of Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent State on 9 August 1965 and a Member of the United Nations on 21 September.

Mali	28 September 1960
Malta	1 December 1964
Mauritania	27 October 1961
Mauritius	24 April 1968
*Mexico	7 November 1945
Mongolia	27 October 1961
Morocco	12 November 1956
Nepal	14 December 1955
*Netherlands	10 December 1945
*New Zealand	24 October 1945
*Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Niger	20 September 1960
Nigeria	7 October 1960
*Norway	27 November 1945
Pakistan	30 September 1947
*Panama	13 November 1945
*Paraguay	24 October 1945
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	14 December 1967
People's Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
*Peru	31 October 1945
*Philippines	24 October 1945
*Poland	24 October 1945
Portugal	14 December 1955
Romania	14 December 1955
Rwanda	18 September 1962
*Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945
Senegal	28 September 1960
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Singapore	21 September 1965
Somalia	20 September 1960
*South Africa	7 November 1945
Spain	14 December 1955
Sudan (Democratic Republic of)	12 November 1956
Swaziland	24 September 1968
Sweden	19 November 1946
*Syrian Arab Republic[2]	24 October 1945
Thailand	16 December 1946
Togo	20 September 1960
Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Tunisia	12 November 1956
*Turkey	24 October 1945
Uganda	25 October 1962

[2] Egypt and Syria were original Members of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. Following a plebiscite on 21 February 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria, and continued as a single Member. On 13 October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent State, resumed its separate membership in the United Nations.

*Ukrainian SSR	24 October 1945
*USSR	24 October 1945
*United Arab Republic[2]	24 October 1945
*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
United Republic of Tanzania[3]	14 December 1961
*United States of America	24 October 1945
Upper Volta	20 September 1960
*Uruguay	18 December 1945
*Venezuela	15 November 1945
Yemen Arab Republic	30 September 1947
*Yugoslavia	24 October 1945
Zambia	1 December 1964

[3] Tanganyika was a Member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar was a Member from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single Member, later changing its name to United Republic of Tanzania.

(Bhutan's membership was recommended by the Security Council on 10 February 1971. This recommendation must now be acted upon by the General Assembly.)

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

UNITED NATIONS

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

Opened for signature at New York on 7 March 1966.

Entered into force on 4 January 1969, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, in accordance with article 19 of the Convention.

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations which is to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, or national origin,

Considering that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, in whatever form and wherever they exist, and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) has affirmed and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing them to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII)) solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person,

Convinced that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

Reaffirming that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within one and the same State,

Convinced that the existence of racial barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society,

Alarmed by manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world and by governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of *apartheid*, segregation or separation,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to promote understanding between races and to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960,

Desiring to implement the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

Have agreed as follows:

Part I

Article 1

1. In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

2. This Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State Party to this Convention between citizens and non-citizens.

3. Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as affecting in any way the legal provisions of States Parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided that such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality.

4. Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 2

1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end:

(a) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;

(b) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations;

(c) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

(d) Each State Party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization;

(e) Each State Party undertakes to encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multi-racial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.

2. States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 3

States Parties particularly condemn racial segregation and *apartheid* and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 4

States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, *inter alia*:

(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organization or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

Article 5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial

discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

(a) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;

(b) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual, group or institution;

(c) Political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections–to vote and to stand for election–on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;

(d) Other civil rights, in particular:

(i) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State;

(ii) The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country;

(iii) The right to nationality;

(iv) The right to marriage and choice of spouse;

(v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others;

(vi) The right to inherit;

(vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

(viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;

(e) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:

(i) The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration;

(ii) The right to form and join trade unions;

(iii) The right to housing;

(iv) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services;

(v) The right to education and training;

(vi) The right to equal participation in cultural activities;

(f) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres and parks.

Article 6

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well

as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

Article 7

States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

Part II

Article 8

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.

2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

5. *(a)* The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

6. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 9

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of this Convention: *(a)* within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned; and *(b)* thereafter every two years and whenever the Committee so requests. The Committee may request further information from the States Parties.

2. The Committee shall report annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be reported to the General Assembly together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

Article 10

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

3. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters.

Article 11

1. If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may bring the matter to the attention of the Committee. The Committee shall then transmit the communication to the State Party concerned. Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

2. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, either by bilateral negotiations or by any other procedure open to them, within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter again to the Committee by notifying the Committee and also the other State.

3. The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the case, in conformity

with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

4. In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.

5. When any matter arising out of this article is being considered by the Committee, the States Parties concerned shall be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Committee, without voting rights, while the matter is under consideration.

Article 12

1. *(a)* After the Committee has obtained and collated all the information it deems necessary, the Chairman shall appoint an *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) comprising five persons who may or may not be members of the Committee. The members of the Commission shall be appointed with the unanimous consent of the parties to the dispute, and its good offices shall be made available to the States concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for this Convention.

(b) If the States parties to the dispute fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission not agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its own members.

2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States parties to the dispute or of a State not Party to this Convention.

3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Commission.

5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 10, paragraph 3, of this Convention shall also service the Commission whenever a dispute among States Parties brings the Commission into being.

6. The States parties to the dispute shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

7. The Secretary-General shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States parties to the dispute in accordance with paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The information obtained and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission, and the Commission may call upon the States concerned to supply any other relevant information.

Article 13

1. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, it shall prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper for the amicable solution of the dispute.

2. The Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission to each of the States parties to the dispute. These States shall, within three months, inform the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission.

3. After the period provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, the Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission and the declarations of the States Parties concerned to the other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 14

1. A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in this Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.

2. Any State Party which makes a declaration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may establish or indicate a body within its national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in this Convention and who have exhausted other available local remedies.

3. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and the name of any body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be deposited by the State Party concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General, but such a withdrawal shall not affect communications pending before the Committee.

4. A register of petitions shall be kept by the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, and certified copies of the register shall be filed annually through appropriate channels with the Secretary-General on the understanding that the contents shall not be publicly disclosed.

5. In the event of failure to obtain satisfaction from the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the petitioner shall have the right to communicate the matter to the Committee within six months.

6. *(a)* The Committee shall confidentially bring any communication referred to it to the attention of the State Party alleged to be violating any provision of this Convention, but the identity of the individual or groups of individuals concerned shall not be revealed without his or their express consent. The Committee shall not receive anonymous communications.

(b) Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

7. *(a)* The Committee shall consider communications in the light of all information made available to it by the State Party concerned and by the petitioner. The Committee shall not consider any communication from a petitioner unless it has ascertained that the petitioner has exhausted all available domestic remedies. However, this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(b) The Committee shall forward its suggestions and recommendations, if any, to the State Party concerned and to the petitioner.

8. The Committee shall include in its annual report a summary of such communications and, where appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States Parties concerned and of its own suggestions and recommendations.

9. The Committee shall be competent to exercise the functions provided for in this article only when at least ten States Parties to this Convention are bound by declarations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 15

1. Pending the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of this Convention shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these peoples by other international instruments or by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

2. *(a)* The Committee established under article 8, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall receive copies of the petitions from, and submit expressions of opinion and recommendations on these petitions to, the bodies of the United Nations which deal with matters directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention in their consideration of petitions from the inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, relating to matters covered by this Convention which are before these bodies.

(b) The Committee shall receive from the competent bodies of the United Nations copies of the reports concerning the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention applied by the administering Powers within the Territories mentioned in sub-paragraph *(a)* of this paragraph, and shall express opinions and make recommendations to these bodies.

3. The Committee shall include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the petitions and reports it has received from United Nations bodies, and the expressions of opinion and recommendations of the Committee relating to the said petitions and reports.

4. The Committee shall request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information relevant to the objectives of this Convention and available to him regarding the Territories mentioned in paragraph 2 *(a)* of this article.

Article 16

The provisions of this Convention concerning the settlement of disputes or complaints shall be applied without prejudice to other procedures for settling disputes or complaints in the field of discrimination laid down in the constituent instruments of, or in conventions adopted by, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and shall not prevent the States Parties from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

Part III

Article 17

1. This Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to this Convention.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 20

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. Any State which objects to the reservation shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 21

A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 22

Any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 23

1. A request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 24

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 17, paragraph 1; of this Convention of the following particulars:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 17 and 18;

(b) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 19;

(c) Communications and declarations received under articles 14, 20 and 23;

(d) Denunciations under article 21.

Article 25

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

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OPI 1443

United Nations

What It Is
What It Does
How It Works

United Nations

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It has been said that the United Nations was born to give expression to mankind's deepest hopes–to assure that future generations would be free from war, to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to provide machinery for economic and social progress and to serve as a centre for harmonizing the actions of States.

Most of us are aware of these broad objectives which have been enshrined in the United Nations Charter. But the vast majority of people are not aware of how the Organization goes about working towards these goals. *What, in other words, the United Nations is, What it Does, How it Works.*

It is for this majority that this booklet is written.

Steps to Establishment

14 August 1941

The United States and the United Kingdom agreed on basic principles of peace later known as the Atlantic Charter.

1 January 1942

Twenty-six nations pledged to defeat the Axis and accept the Atlantic Charter. In this Declaration, the words "United Nations" were first used. Twenty-one other nations later adhered to the Declaration.

30 October 1943

In the Moscow Declaration, China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States agreed to set up an international organization to keep the peace.

1944 August—October

The Dumbarton Oaks Conference at which China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States outlined preliminary proposals for an international organization.

1945 April—June

Fifty nations attended the San Francisco Conference, drafted and adopted the United Nations Charter which was signed on 26 June. Poland, unable to attend the Conference, later signed the Charter, thus becoming one of the original Members.

24 October 1945

The Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and a majority of other signatories. The United Nations came into being. 24 OCTOBER is now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

Purposes and Principles

The Charter sets forth the following *purposes* of the United Nations:

–To maintain international peace and security.

–To develop friendly relations among nations.

–To achieve international co-operation in solving international economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems and in encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

–To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The Charter also defines the basic *principles* on which the United Nations is founded. These principles are the seven general obligations which bind each Member State and the Organization as a whole:

–All Member States are sovereign and equal.

–They will fulfil their obligations under the Charter in good faith.

–They will settle their international disputes peacefully.

–They will refrain from the threat or use of force.

–They will give every assistance to the United Nations.

–The United Nations will ensure that non-United Nations Members act in accordance with the Charter.

–The United Nations will not interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

Membership

Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. Membership is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. There now 127 Members of the United Nations. (*See list on page* 44.)

Main Organs

There are six main organs of the United Nations:

I GENERAL ASSEMBLY

II SECURITY COUNCIL

III ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

IV TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

V INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

VI SECRETARIAT

I GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations, in which all Members are represented. It meets in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require.

Functions

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters mentioned in the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs of the United Nations. Specifically it may consider:

–The general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament.

–Any question relating to international peace and security (except for a dispute or situation currently being discussed by the Security Council).

–Problems of international law.

–Questions of international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields.

The General Assembly occupies a central position in the United Nations. All other organs submit reports to the Assembly. On the recommendation of the Security Council it admits new Members and appoints the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It also approves the budget of the Organization and decides how much each Member shall pay.

Voting

Each Member State has one vote in the General Assembly, though it may send as many as five representatives to the sessions. On ordinary matters, the Assembly reaches its decisions by a simple majority of those present and voting, and on important matters by a two-thirds majority.

II SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is primarily responsible for keeping international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent members–China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States–and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.

Because the maintenance of international peace requires constant vigilance and may call for prompt action, the Security Council is so organized as to be able to work continuously.

Functions

–The Security Council may look into any dispute or threat to peace and make recommendations for settlement of the problems.
–It may call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force in order to prevent or stop aggression.
–It may take military action against an aggressor.
–It is responsible for formulating plans to regulate armaments.
–It recommends the admission of new Members, the suspension and/or expulsion of old Members and the appointment of the Secretary-General.

The Security Council acts on behalf of all the Members of the United Nations, all of which agree to carry out its decisions and to make available to it, at its request, armed forces and assistance necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Voting

Each member has one vote. Decisions on matters other than questions of procedure are by affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members. This is the rule of "great Power unanimity", popularly known as the "veto" privilege. In practice, an abstention by one of the permanent

members is not regarded as a veto. Any member, whether permanent or non-permanent, must abstain from voting in any decision concerning the pacific settlement of a dispute to which it is a party. On questions of procedure, a decision is by an affirmative vote of any nine members.

III ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council directs and co-ordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and its related agencies. It works under the authority of the General Assembly.

The Economic and Social Council consists of 27 members elected by the General Assembly on a rotating basis, with nine members elected each year for a three-year term.

Functions

–The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies, reports and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.
–It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
–It may call international conferences and prepare draft conventions on matters within its competence.
–It is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the specialized agencies.

Voting

Decisions of the Economic and Social Council are made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Sessions and Subsidiary Bodies

The Economic and Social Council meets as often as is necessary to perform its duties, usually holding two

sessions a year. It works on specific problems through its committees and commissions. It has the following functional commissions:

Statistical Commission

Population Commission

Commission for Social Development

Commission on Human Rights

Commission on the Status of Women

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

There are also four regional economic commissions, which study the economic problems of their regions and recommend courses of action to Governments:

Economic Commission for Europe

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Economic Commission for Latin America

Economic Commission for Africa

IV TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Charter established a Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of Territories which are placed under the System. For each Territory there is a Trusteeship Agreement, the terms of which have been agreed upon by the States directly concerned and approved by the General Assembly or, in the case of strategic areas, by the Security Council. The Trusteeship Council assists the General Assembly in supervising the administration of Trust Territories.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of:

1. Member States administering Trust Territories;

2. Permanent members of the Security Council which are not administering Trust Territories;

3. As many other members (elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly) as may be necessary to

ensure equality in numbers between administering and non-administering Members.

Functions

–The Trusteeship Council considers reports from Administering Authorities.
–It receives and examines petitions (complaints) from individuals or groups within the Trust Territories, as well as from others.
–It sends visiting missions to Trust Territories to survey conditions on the spot.

Voting

Each member has one vote. Decisions are made by a simple majority.

V INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It consists of 15 Judges elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The International Court of Justice sits at The Hague in the Netherlands. The Court functions under a Statute which is a part of the Charter of the United Nations. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it, and all matters specially provided for in the Charter or in Treaties and Conventions in force.

In addition to judging legal disputes which are submitted to it, the Court performs an important function in giving advisory opinions on legal matters referred to it by the General Assembly or the Security Council and by other organs and specialized agencies which have

been authorized by the General Assembly to request such opinions.

VI SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat performs the administrative functions of the United Nations. It services the other organs and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. At its head is the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

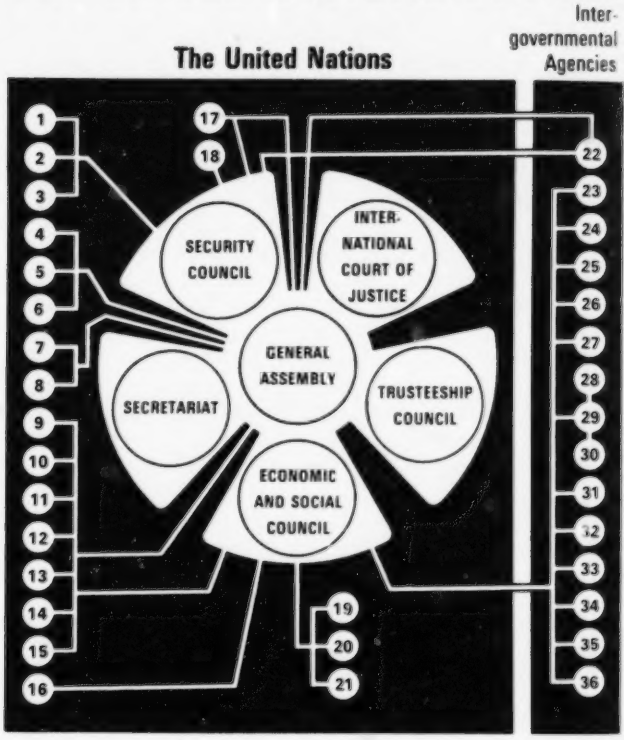
The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, threatens international peace and security. He makes annual reports to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations, and special reports on specific topics.

The first Secretary-General of the United Nations was Trygve Lie, of Norway. He was succeded on 10 April 1953 by Dag Hammarskjöld, of Sweden. After the death of Mr. Hammarskjöld in an aeroplane crash in Africa on 17 September 1961, U Thant, of Burma, was appointed Acting Secretary-General to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Hammarskjöld, and in November 1962 he was appointed Secretary-General for a five year term. On 2 December 1966, U Thant was appointed Secretary-General for another term of office ending 31 December 1971.

The staff of the Secretariat, comprising some 10,500 members, of whom about 5,700 are on duty at United Nations Headquarters in New York, is appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. The duties and responsibilities of the Secretariat are exclusively international. Each member of the staff, whatever his nationality, is an international civil servant who serves the world and, in so doing, also serves the highest interest of his own country.

The United Nations System

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



The United Nations

1 United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)

2 United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

3 United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

4 Main Committees

5 Standing and Procedural Committees

6 Other Subsidiary Organs of General Assembly

7 United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

8 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

9 Trade and Development Board

10 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

11 United Nations Capital Development Fund

12 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

13 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

14 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

15 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

16 Joint United Nations–FAO World Food Programme

17 Disarmament Commission

18 Military Staff Committee

19 Regional Economic Commission

20 Functional Commissions

21 Sessional, Standing and *Ad Hoc* Committees

Inter-governmental Agencies

22	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
23	ILO	International Labour Organisation
24	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
25	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
26	WHO	World Health Organization
27	IMF	International Monetary Fund
28	IDA	International Development Association
29	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
30	IFC	International Finance Corporation
31	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
32	UPU	Universal Postal Union
33	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
34	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
35	IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
36	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The United Nations at Work

ACTION FOR PEACE

Securing peace and developing friendly relations among nations has been a main goal of the United Nations since its inception. The General Assembly has recommended a number of measures aimed at reducing international tensions and creating favourable conditions for world peace. Thus, for instance,

- In 1947, it condemned all warlike propaganda and asked States to encourage dissemination of information expressing the desires of the peoples for peace.
- In 1957, it stressed the urgency and importance of strengthening international peace and of developing peaceful and neighbourly relations among States irrespective of their divergencies or the relative stages and nature of their political, economic and social development.
- In 1966, it reaffirmed that States should strictly observe, in their international relations, the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.
- In 1970, it adopted a Declaration on the strengthening of international security calling on all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the purposes and principles of the Charter, and to promote peace, security, disarmament and economic and social progress for all mankind.

Seeking to put these principles into effect, the United Nations has acted in a number of cases to avert or halt armed conflicts through a variety of methods, including good offices, mediation or negotiation, cease-fires, peacekeeping forces, observer groups and economic sanctions. The following examples illustrate this role of the Organization:

■ Hostilities between the Netherlands and Indonesia were ended through procedures of mediation and conciliation, employed by the United Nations in 1947. The assistance of a United Nations Commission helped to establish the independent State of Indonesia in 1949.

■ A United Nations Commission and Military Observer Group were instrumental in halting hostilities between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, and along the international border between the two nations in 1948 and again in 1965.

In 1958, the Lebanese crisis was resolved by negotiation and discussion helped by the presence in Lebanon of a United Nations Observer Group.

■ The Secretary-General and his Special Representatives have assisted in finding solutions to problems in a number of areas.

The Secretary-General's efforts assisted the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States to avert the serious threat to the peace which arose at the end of 1962 in the Caribbean.

In the Dominican Republic crisis in 1965, a representative of the Secretary-General, appointed at the request of the Security Council, helped in securing a cease-fire.

■ Peace-keeping forces have been established by the United Nations in connexion with several situations endangering peace.

A United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus, established in 1964, has prevented the recurrence of widespread fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots while efforts continue towards solving the underlying problems.

■ All the above-mentioned methods have been used by the United Nations at one time or another in attempts to help resolve the problems of the troubled Middle East.

The fighting between Israel and the Arab States that followed the adoption of the Palestine partition plan

and the establishment of the State of Israel was halted through a United Nations cease-fire. Then, following negotiations carried out with a United Nations mediator, Armistice Agreements were signed in 1949. A corps of observers has been in the area ever since, supervising the Armistice Agreements.

The Suez crisis in 1956 was resolved by agreement on the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force and the withdrawal of Israeli, British and French forces from the territory of Egypt (the United Arab Republic). Following the outbreak of war between Israel and the Arab States in early June 1967, the Security Council called for an immediate cease-fire, which was put into effect. In November 1967, the Security Council unanimously decided on a plan for a lasting peace settlement. Key provisions were withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied areas, an end to the state of belligerency, and respect for the right of all States in the area to peaceful existence. The Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative in the Middle East, in order to promote agreement among the parties to the dispute. Despite these efforts, outbreaks of violence have brought the Middle East situation repeatedly before the Security Council and the General Assembly.

- Collective military action was taken by the United Nations in Korea in 1950, following the complaint of aggression against the Republic of Korea. An Armistice Agreement was concluded in 1953. Unification of Korea by peaceful means remains one of the objectives of the United Nations.

- In July 1960, in response to an urgent appeal from the Congolese Government, the United Nations went into the Republic of the Congo to assist the Government to preserve the territorial integrity of the nation and to help it surmount its grave economic and social crisis. The United Nations military force in the Congo was withdrawn in 1964. The civilian programme of technical assistance, also launched in 1960, has gradually been

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Southern Rhodesia, considering that the
ts in this Territory constituted a threat to
al peace and security. In 1968, the Council
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ly such action in the history of the United

DISARM AMENT

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for Disarmament Negotiations. The Agreed
were welcomed by the General Assembly and
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the Treaty Banning Nuclear-Weapon Tests
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in Moscow. The General Assembly noted
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resolution calling for a ban on nuclear and
ons of mass destruction in outer space. In
ter Space Treaty, recognizing the common
mankind in the use of outer space for peace-
s, was concluded. The Treaty included many
disarmament provisions.

Again in 1967, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America was signed in Mexico City.

In 1968, the General Assembly commended the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States. On 1 July of the same year the Treaty was opened for signature, and on 5 March 1970, it entered into force. It is expected that the Treaty will play a very significant role in containing the nuclear arms race. At the same time, it promotes the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and creates most favourable conditions for the development of a wide international co-operation in this field.

In 1969, the General Assembly declared that the use of chemical or bacteriological (biological) weapons would be contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law.

Also in 1969, the General Assembly declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade, and called on Governments to intensify without delay their concerted efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and called for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

In 1970 agreement was reached on a Treaty prohibiting the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof. The Treaty includes a commitment to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor.

ATOMS FOR PEACE

The first United Nations endeavour in the "atoms-for-

peace" programme was an international technical conference held in August 1955 in Geneva, at which scientists and engineers from 73 nations exchanged information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The conference helped break down the barriers which, since the Second World War, had interfered with scientific communication on many aspects of atomic energy. Two subsequent scientific conferences were held in Geneva in 1958 and 1964.

In 1968, a Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States was held in Geneva. It adopted a number of proposals aimed at effective prevention of the further spread of nuclear armaments, cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and developing programmes for co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly in developing countries. In 1969, the General Assembly underlined the importance of the implementation of the proposals of the Conference through appropriate action by the international bodies and Governments concerned.

A United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation collects, evaluates and disseminates information on the effects of nuclear radiation. Other United Nations bodies and related agencies, in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency, are also making studies of various aspects of peaceful applications of nuclear energy—its use in industry, agriculture and medicine (the medical use of radioisotopes and health hazards to which peaceful applications of nuclear energy may give rise), and related subjects.

OUTER SPACE

The United Nations seeks to ensure that outer space is used for peaceful purposes only and for the benefit of all mankind. To this end, it promotes international co-operation in the scientific and technical aspects of space activities and helps develop international law to govern

these activities. These efforts have brought concrete results.

In 1966, the General Assembly unanimously acclaimed the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. The Treaty, which bans nuclear weapons from outer space and prohibits claims of national sovereignty in space, was signed in Moscow, London and Washington in January 1967, and on 10 October of the same year came into force.

In 1967, the General Assembly unanimously commended the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space, and is currently working on a convention on liability for damage caused by objects launched into space.

In the field of the practical applications of space technology, the United Nations is also working on the promotion of international co-operation in communication, weather forecast and earth resources surveys by remote sensing systems.

SEA-BED

A relatively new field of concern to the United Nations is the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor. There is general agreement that the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction is properly an area for international co-operation. In 1968, the General Assembly declared that the exploitation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries.

To study these questions the General Assembly established a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor. The Committee was requested to

formulate recommendations regarding the economic and technical conditions and the rules for the exploitation of the resources of this area. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study covering the status, structure, functions and powers of an international machinery having jurisdiction over the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, including the power to regulate, co-ordinate, supervise and control all activities relating to the exploration and exploitation of its resources for the benefit of mankind.

At its 25th session in 1970, Assembly action included the adoption of a Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor. It also recommended a new treaty prohibiting the placing of nuclear and other weapons on the sea-bed, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare reports on problems connected with the production of certain minerals from the sea-bed and on the question of free access of land-locked countries to the sea. The Sea-Bed Committee was enlarged from 42 to 86 members and was asked to make preparations for a 1973 Conference on the Law of the Sea.

ENVIRONMENT

Today, more than ever before, people everywhere are aware of the need to take action to protect the human environment. A recent United Nations report states that if present trends are allowed to continue, future life on earth could be endangered.

This was not the first time that such warnings had been sounded in the United Nations. More than 20 years ago, the potential perils to the human race were stressed at the first United Nations world scientific conference. Developed countries in particular had become aware of the costs of "progress" in carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide, soot and fly ash, acids and detergents, strontium 90 and sonic boom. It was not until the late

1960s however that the cluster of technological and social effects began to be discussed in the United Nations as "problems of the human environment".

The world began to worry about the adverse effects of man upon his environment, and in 1968, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in June 1972. The Assembly recommended that economic and social aspects of the problem be given attention in planning for the Conference.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

Under the Charter, the United Nations has the duty to promote "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress" for all peoples. Towards these ends, the United Nations and its related agencies have been assisting developing countries in their efforts to combat hunger, disease and illiteracy and to lay the foundations for modern productive economies through the best use of natural and human resources.

Development Decades

In 1961, the General Assembly designated the 1960s as the United Nations Development Decade. In 1971, the Second United Nations Development Decade began. Its main objective is to promote sustained economic growth, especially in developing countries, to ensure a higher standard of living consistent with human dignity, to bring about sustained improvements in the well-being of the individual, and to facilitate the process of narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries.

United Nations Development Programme

The principal arm of the United Nations system in the development field is the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP). Financed by voluntary contributions from more than 125 nations—rich and poor alike—the UNDP works with virtually every one of the world's low-income countries and Territories. The Programme is active in all key economic and social sectors.

By the beginning of 1971, the UNDP's Governing Council had approved 1,363 large-scale development projects as well as many thousands of smaller-scale technical assistance operations. The total cost of this work on completion will be over $4,000 million with more than half being provided by the low-income countries. UNDP-assisted work has helped to provide hundreds of thousands of people with essential skills, uncovered a wealth of untapped natural resources and stimulated more than $4,000 million in follow-up development capital.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which met in Geneva in 1964, adopted recommendations to help the developing countries increase and stabilize their earnings from commodities, expand their exports of manufactured goods and obtain the capital needed for development. On 30 December 1964, the General Assembly established the Conference as a permanent organ.

The over-all aim of UNCTAD is to promote international trade, particularly between countries at different stages of development, between the developing countries and between countries with different economic and social systems.

UNCTAD's headquarters is in Geneva.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

In order to promote industrial development and to help accelerate the industrialization of developing countries,

the General Assembly in 1966 established the Unite
Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO

In addition to operational activities, which stres
aid in the manufacturing sector, UNIDO undertakes a
tion-oriented studies and research programmes o
various aspects of industrialization, and co-ordinate
the activities of the United Nations family of agencie
in this field. It also conducts symposia, seminars an
training programmes that deal with specific industrie

UNIDO's headquarters is in Vienna, Austria.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

One of the primary purposes of the United Nation
Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), whic
began operations early in 1965, is to train personne
especially from developing nations, for service wit
national administrations or with the United Nation

UNITAR also conducts research on problems whic
may concern the United Nations, such as the transfe
of technology to developing countries, the problems o
certain small States and Territories, and the proble
of migration of skilled personnel to affluent nation

World Food Programme

Established in 1963 under the joint auspices of th
United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Orga
ization (FAO), for an initial experimental period o
three years, the World Food Programme was placed o
a continuing basis in 1965. The Programme uses agr
cultural surpluses and other donated foodstuffs, cas
and services to promote economic and social develo
ment. For example, food may be used as a partial sub
stitute for cash wages paid to workers in developme
projects. The food is also used to relieve emergenc
shortages caused by floods, volcanic eruptions and oth
disasters.

For 1970-1971 the Programme has set a target o
$300 million in contributions of food, cash and service

In the seven years elapsed since its inception, the World Food Programme has committed resources of more than $1,000 million for economic and social development and $97 million for emergency operations.

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in 1946. Its purpose is to help developing countries improve the condition of their children and youth. UNICEF aids country projects, preferably those which form part of national programmes of development. It assists countries only at the request of their Governments. Currently, UNICEF is helping programmes for children in over 120 countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean area.

UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established in 1949 to provide food, shelter, health and educational services for the Arabs displaced from that part of Palestine that became Israel. The Agency helps registered refugees and their descendants, totalling 1,445,000.

UNRWA continues to provide emergency assistance, as far as practicable, for persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 war. The Agency is presently facing a critical budgetary deficit. This is due to higher operating costs, the natural increase in numbers of refugees and, in particular, children to be educated, and expenditures on emergency programmes. Appeals are being launched for additional funds needed to maintain services to refugees, especially for the educational programme which constitutes almost half of the UNRWA budget.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Refugee problems are now recognized as an international responsibility. Those falling under the mandate of the UNHCR are, broadly speaking, any person who is outside his former home country owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group and who is unable or unwilling for this reason to avail himself of the protection of the Government of his country or to return home.

There are an estimated 2.5 million refugees within this mandate: 1 million in Africa; 160,000 in Asia; 750,000 in Europe; and 665,000 in other continents.

On behalf of the international community UNHCR acts in a purely humanitarian and non-political spirit to:

–provide international protection to refugees;

–seek permanent solutions through migration for those refugees wishing to settle in another country, help those wanting to settle locally; and assist those wishing to return to their homelands.

The UNHCR programmes, supported mostly through voluntary contributions, cost about $6.5 million in 1971.

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS

One of the main purposes of the United Nations is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. The first international definition of the rights of man–the Universal Declaration of Human Rights–was proclaimed by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948, a date now commemorated every year as Human Rights Day.

The principles proclaimed in the Declaration have been embodied in a number of international Conventions, binding upon States which ratify them; and in some cases the international machinery necessary to

ensure the application of the Conventions has been established.

One of the most important of these instruments is the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 1965, which came into force on 4 January 1969. Under the Convention, States Parties undertake to pursue, by all appropriate means and without delay, a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among races. A Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, established under the Convention, oversees the implementation of its provisions.

The General Assembly has also opened for signature and ratification the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and an Optional Protocol to the Covenant on civil and political rights, providing international protection for numerous human rights and fundamental freedoms. These instruments will come into force when ratified by 35 States.

The year 1971 has been designated by the General Assembly as "International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". Governments, specialized agencies, and national and international organizations throughout the world are co-operating with the United Nations in observing this Year, the purpose of which is to achieve substantial progress in eliminating all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination and in ensuring equality for all and full enjoyment by all of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

APARTHEID

The question of the policies of *apartheid* (racial segregation and discrimination) of the Government of the Republic of South Africa has been before the United Nations since 1946. The General Assembly has repeat-

edly condemned the policies of *apartheid* as a "crime against humanity". From 1952 to 1960, the General Assembly made repeated appeals to the South African Government to revise its policy on this question in the light of the principles of the Charter. South Africa consistently maintained, however, that the matter was within its domestic jurisdiction and that, under the Charter, the United Nations was barred from considering it.

The policies of *apartheid* led to the Sharpeville incident of 21 March 1960. On that day, 69 Africans were killed and 184 wounded by the police in South Africa. An urgent meeting of the Security Council was held. The Council called upon the Government of South Africa to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality and to abandon its policies of *apartheid*. In resolutions adopted in 1963 and 1964, the Council called on all States to implement an arms embargo against South Africa.

In 1965, the General Assembly appealed to the major trading partners of South Africa to stop their economic collaboration with South Africa and renewed the call for a strict arms embargo. In several of its resolutions, the Assembly recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the exercise of their inalienable right of self-determination, and thus to attain majority rule based on universal suffrage. The General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals. The purpose of the Fund is to provide legal assistance, relief and education to persons persecuted under the repressive legislation of South Africa.

In 1970, the General Assembly appealed to Governments, organizations and individuals to contribute generously moral, political and material assistance to the national movement of the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle against *apartheid*, and it declared that the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa were a negation of the

United Nations Charter and constituted a crime against humanity. The Assembly also urged all States and organizations to observe the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Eleven Territories were originally placed under the United Nations Trusteeship System—four in West Africa, three in East Africa and four in the Pacific area.

Most of these Territories had been mandated for administration to various Powers by the League of Nations following the First World War. At the end of the Second World War, all of the mandatory Powers except South Africa agreed to transfer their remaining Territories to the newly established United Nations Trusteeship System.

A basic objective of this System is to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories and their progressive development towards independence.

Nine of the 11 Territories—New Guinea and the Pacific Islands are the exceptions—have attained the goals of the Trusteeship System, either as independent States or as part of independent States.

Ending Colonialism

Nearly 50 Non-Self-Governing Territories have achieved full independence since the founding of the United Nations 25 years ago.

However, there remain some 45 Territories which have not yet attained independence. They are administered by Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

On 14 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples, in which it proclaimed "the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations". Stating that the subjection of peoples to alien domination constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, the Assembly went on to declare that "immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any condition or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom".

The following year, the General Assembly established a 17-member Special Committee—enlarged to 24 members in 1963—to review the situation regarding the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee receives and hears petitions and has met several times in Africa. It transmitted to the Assembly special studies on the activities of foreign economic interests and military activities which impede independence. On the basis of the Special Committee's work, the Assembly has adopted recommendations directed to the Administering Members concerned and aimed at the implementation of the Declaration.

The General Assembly celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Declaration by adopting a Programme of Action for its full implementation. By this document, the further continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is declared to constitute a crime against international law. The Assembly has once more reaffirmed its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for self-determination and independance by all the necessary means at their disposal.

Territories under Portuguese Administration

Since Portugal became a Member of the United Nations

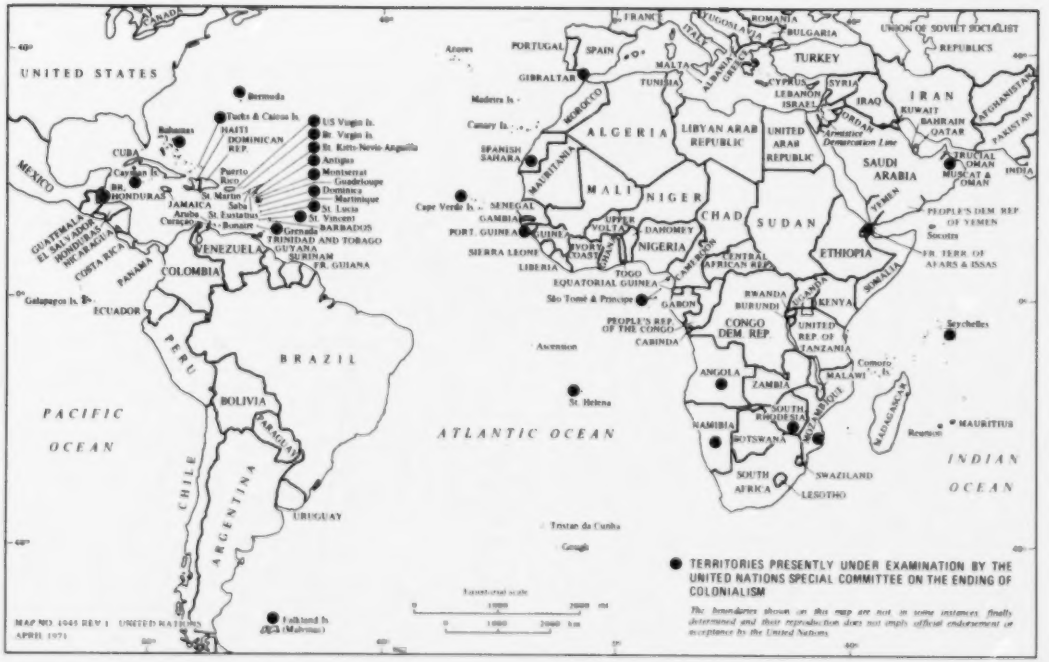
in 1955, it has consistently refused to transmit information to the Organization on the Territories under its administration, among them the African Territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). Portugal maintains that these Territories are its overseas provinces. In 1970, the General Assembly strongly condemned the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement United Nations resolutions on the rights of the peoples of the Territories, and condemned the collaboration of Portugal with South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, since this was designed to perpetuate colonialism and oppression in southern Africa.

Namibia

Namibia, formerly known as South West Africa, is the only Territory once under the League of Nations Mandate System which was not placed under the United Nations Trusteeship System. In 1966, the General Assembly terminated the Mandate exercised by South Africa because it had "consistently and relentlessly pursued a policy of racial discrimination" in the Territory "in flagrant violation of the spirit of the Mandate entrusted to it by the League of Nations". The Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Council which would take over administration of the Territory. Nevertheless, South Africa rejected the Assembly's decision.

In 1969, the Security Council called on the Government of South Africa to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately. This call was ignored by South Africa.

In 1970, the General Assembly condemned the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and to withdraw from the Territory. The Assembly reaffirmed the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle against the foreign occupation.


UNITED STATES
CANADA
MEXICO
Bermuda
Turks & Caicos Is.
Bahamas
HAITI
DOMINICAN REP.
CUBA
Cayman Is.
BR. HONDURAS
Puerto Rico
US Virgin Is.
Br. Virgin Is.
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Antigua
Montserrat
Guadeloupe
Dominica
Martinique
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Grenada
BARBADOS
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
GUYANA
SURINAM
FR. GUIANA
St. Martin
Saba
St. Eustatius
JAMAICA
Aruba
Curaçao
Bonaire
GUATEMALA
EL SALVADOR
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
Galapagos Is.
ECUADOR
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
Falkland Is. (Malvinas)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Azores
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
FRANCE
GIBRALTAR
Madeira Is.
Canary Is.
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
SPANISH SAHARA
MAURITANIA
Cape Verde Is.
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
PORT. GUINEA
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
MALI
NIGER
UPPER VOLTA
IVORY COAST
DAHOMEY
NIGERIA
TOGO
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
São Tomé & Principe
GABON
CHAD
SUDAN
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
PEOPLE'S REP. OF THE CONGO
CABINDA
CONGO DEM. REP.
Ascension
St. Helena
Tristan da Cunha
Gough
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SOUTH AFRICA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
RHODESIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
Comoro Is.
Reunion
MAURITIUS
Seychelles
RWANDA
BURUNDI
UGANDA
KENYA
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
FR. TERR. OF AFARS & ISSAS
YEMEN
PEOPLE'S DEM. REP. OF YEMEN
Socotra
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
ROMANIA
BULGARIA
YUGOSLAVIA
ALBANIA
GREECE
ITALY
MALTA
TURKEY
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
JORDAN
Armistice Demarcation Line
IRAQ
IRAN
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
QATAR
TRUCIAL OMAN
MUSCAT & OMAN
SAUDI ARABIA
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
INDIAN OCEAN
TERRITORIES PRESENTLY UNDER EXAMINATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE ENDING OF COLONIALISM
The boundaries shown on this map are not, in some instances, finally determined and their reproduction does not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
MAP NO. 4046 REV. 1 UNITED NATIONS APRIL 1971

MONGOLIA
CHINA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
INDIA
LAOS
BURMA
PAKISTAN
THAILAND
VIET-NAM
KHMER REP.
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
CEYLON
Taiwan
HONG KONG
MACAU
PHILIPPINES
JAPAN
Ryukyu Is.
Bonin Is.
Guam
Mariana Is.
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Wake
Midway Is.
USA
(Hawaii)
Johnston
PACIFIC OCEAN
Palmyra
Christmas
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
NAURU
Gilbert Is.
Ocean
Phoenix Is.
TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA
INDONESIA
PORT. TIMOR
PAPUA
Solomon Is.
Ellice Is.
Tokelau Is.
Wallis & Futuna Is.
WESTERN SAMOA
Manuae
POLYNESIA
Tuamotu Archipelago
American Samoa
Niue
Society Archipelago
Cook Is.
Austral Is.
Gambier Is.
Pitcairn
FRENCH
New Hebrides
FIJI
TONGA
New Caledonia
Norfolk
Cocos (Keeling) Is.
Christmas
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
Equatorial scale
0 1000 2000 mi
0 1000 2000 km
MAP NO. 1946 REV. 1 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1971
TERRITORIES PRESENTLY UNDER EXAMINATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE ENDING OF COLONIALISM
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Southern Rhodesia

In 1962, the General Assembly determined that Southern Rhodesia—called Zimbabwe by the Africans—was a Non-Self-Governing Territory under United Kingdom administration. It thus implicitly rejected a British contention that the Territory was self-governing and that the United Kingdom had no power to intervene in its internal affairs. Until 1965, the Assembly repeatedly asked the United Kingdom to suspend Southern Rhodesia's constitution, which, in the view of most Member States, established domination over 5 million Africans by 228,000 European settlers.

In 1965, the minority Government unilaterally declared independence. This action was condemned by the Security Council which called on all States not to recognize the "illegal racist minority régime" and decided to impose mandatory sanctions against that régime. In 1970, the General Assembly by an overwhelming majority condemned the failure and refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule. However, the United Kingdom continues to assert that force is not a practical alternative to sanctions and refuses to resort to such a policy.

WORLD RULE OF LAW

The United Nations has made important contributions towards expanding the law of nations. It has, for example, adopted various Conventions and Treaties aimed at the regulation of international conduct. One of these is the Convention to outlaw genocide, the intentional destruction of a people. Drawn up by the General Assembly, it declares genocide to be a crime under international law and provides that all who are found guilty of it must be punished, whether they be rulers of State, public officials or private individuals.

In addition, the United Nations has given considerable attention to the codification of international law. Work in this field is carried out by the International Law Commission whose 25 members are all jurists elected on the basis of their individual qualifications. The Commission seeks to promote the progressive development of international law and some of its work has taken the form of draft conventions most of which were subsequently submitted by the General Assembly to diplomatic conferences.

The following are the international Conventions adopted on the basis of drafts prepared by the Commission.

1958–four Conventions on the law of the sea relating to the general régime of the high seas; the territorial sea and contiguous zones; fishing rights and conservation measures; and the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf.

1961-1963–the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

1961–Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

1969–the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

1969–Convention on Special Missions.

The Commission is preparing drafts relating to other chapters of international law such as succession in respect of treaties and of economic and financial matters, State responsibility, representatives of States to international organizations, and the most-favoured-nation clause.

On the basis of a draft prepared by a special committee, the General Assembly in 1970, adopted the "Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

The General Assembly is also engaged, through the work of another special committee, in the consideration

of another question directly related to the strengthening of peace and international law, namely, the question of defining aggression.

International Trade Law

To remove legal obstacles to the flow of trade across national frontiers in order to promote world peace and the economic well-being of all peoples, the General Assembly in 1966 established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The Commission was accordingly given the task of harmonizing and unifying the presently conflicting rules applicable to international trade.

The Commission consists of 29 States representing the various geographic regions and the principal economic and legal systems of the world. It holds one regular session a year and reports to the General Assembly.

The Commission's principal attention has been directed to the preparation of uniform rules on the four priority items on its programme of work: international sale of goods; international payments by checks, bills of exchange and other legal instruments; international commercial arbitration; and international legislation on shipping. Work on each of these areas is progressing rapidly.

Agencies Related
to the United Nations

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES which work in close relationship with each other and with the United Nations are the following:

IAEA The International Atomic Energy Agency was established under the aegis of the United Nations in 1957. Its purposes are to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity. IAEA also exercises, when required, safeguards against the diversion to military use of nuclear material supplied for peaceful purposes. It supplies technical assistance to developing countries and promotes exchange of technical information. Headquarters: Vienna.

ILO The International Labour Organisation, one of the oldest of the specialized agencies, brings together representatives of Government, labour and management to improve working conditions through international Conventions, to increase labour productivity and to seek economic and social stability. Headquarters: Geneva.

FAO The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations helps the nations of the world increase the output of farmlands, forests and fisheries and raise nutrition levels. In 1960 FAO launched a Freedom from Hunger Campaign and in 1963, jointly with the United Nations, a World Food Programme, which distributes food, largely to pay workers on development projects. Headquarters: Rome.

UNESCO The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization seeks to promote peace through international collaboration in education for all. UNESCO projects range from literacy campaigns and training of teachers, scientists, technicians and engineers, to fostering mutual appreciation of different cultures and providing technical assistance in developing mass communication. Headquarters: Paris.

WHO The World Health Organization is the world's agency for international co-operation in improving the physical and mental health of all. It helps nations launch campaigns to stamp out mass diseases like malaria and tuberculosis, co-ordinates efforts to prevent the spread of epidemics, trains health workers at all levels and promotes international medical research. Headquarters: Geneva.

BANK The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development makes loans for economic development and helps swell the flow of investment from one country to another. Loans totalling more than $15,000 million have been made, largely for projects connected with power, transportation, industry, agriculture and development of natural resources. Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

IFC The International Finance Corporation, established in 1956 as an affiliate of the Bank, promotes economic development through investments in private enterprise, without Government guarantee, in less developed areas. Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

IDA The International Development Association, established in 1960 as another affiliate of the Bank, extends credits on easier terms than are normally available for important development projects in under-developed countries. Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

FUND The International Monetary Fund enables countries to work together on international monetary problems, on currency convertibility and stabilization questions. The Fund has resources of $22,000 million in gold and in currencies pooled by more than 100 countries. Headquarters: Washington, D.C.

ICAO The International Civil Aviation Organization makes it safer and easier to fly from one country to another. It adopts international standards which guarantee that no matter where an aircraft is operated, safety and an adequate degree of uniformity are maintained. It helps to simplify customs, immigration and public health procedures at international airports. Headquarters: Montreal.

UPU At least 3,000 million pieces of mail are delivered every year because nearly all countries in the world operate together as "a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence". Regulations making this possible are carried out through the Universal Postal Union. Headquarters: Berne.

ITU The International Telecommunications Union, which was founded in 1865, promotes the improvement and extension of all forms of international telecommunication, such as telephone calls, cables, radio and television broadcasts and space communication. It also allocates and registers frequencies for radio and television stations throughout the world. Headquarters: Geneva.

WMO The World Meteorological Organization develops weather-forecasting services through international collaboration and makes possible the rapid interchange of weather information. A new global weather system, known as "World Weather Watch", is being put into operation progressively from 1968 to 1971. Headquarters: Geneva.

IMCO The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization works to increase safety at sea. It also helps increase shipping facilities for the expansion of trade without discrimination and seeks to end unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns. Headquarters: London.

GATT The easing of trade barriers is being successfully promoted through the operation of an international commercial treaty, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Headquarters: Geneva.

United Nations Membership

(as of 1 April 1971)

AFGHANISTAN
ALBANIA
ALGERIA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRAILIA
AUSTRIA
BARBADOS
BELGIUM
BOLIVIA
BOTSWANA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
BURMA
BURUNDI
BYELORUSSIAN SSR
CAMEROON
CANADA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CEYLON
CHAD
CHILE
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CONGO (Democratic Republic of)
COSTA RICA
CUBA
CYPRUS
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DAHOMEY
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ETHIOPIA
FIJI
FINLAND
FRANCE
GABON
GAMBIA
GHANA
GREECE
GUATEMALA
GUINEA
GUYANA
HAITI
HONDURAS
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
INDONESA
IRAN
IRAQ
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
IVORY COAST
JAMAICA
JAPAN
JORDAN
KENYA
KHMER REPUBLIC
KUWAIT
LAOS
LEBANON

LESOTHO
LIBERIA
LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
LUXEMBOURG
MADAGASCAR
MALAWI
MALAYSIA
MALDIVES
MALI
MALTA
MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS
MEXICO
MONGOLIA
MOROCCO
NEPAL
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NICARAGUA
NIGER
NIGERIA
NORWAY
PAKISTAN
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
PERU
PHILIPPINES
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROMANIA
RWANDA
SAUDI ARABIA
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE
SINGAPORE
SOMALIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SUDAN
SWAZILAND
SWEDEN
SYRIA
THAILAND
TOGO
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UGANDA
UKRAINIAN SSR
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
UNITED STATES
UPPER VOLTA
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
YEMEN
YUGOSLAVIA
ZAMBIA

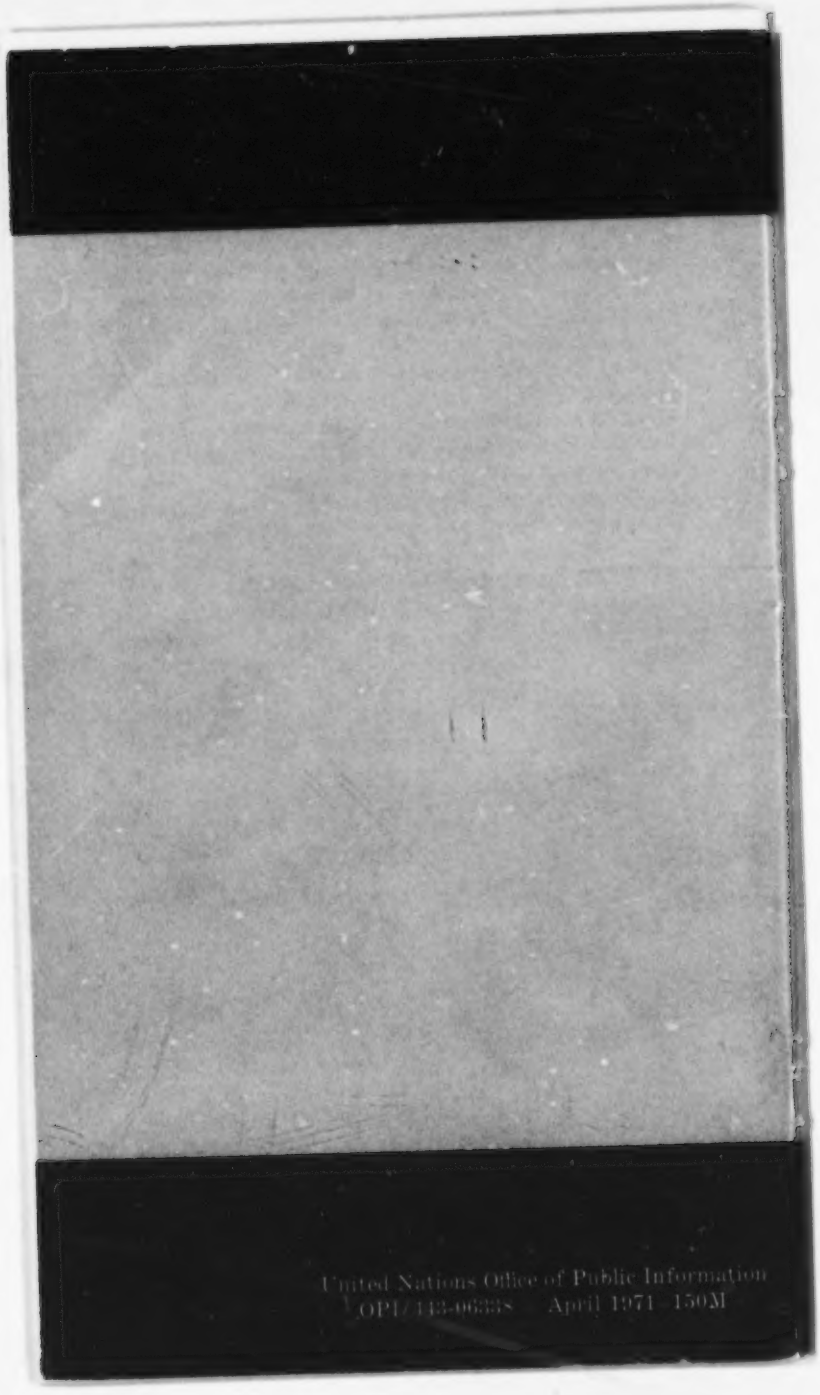
(Bhutan's membership has been recommended by the Security Council. This recommendation must now receive the approval of the General Assembly.)

United Nations Budget

Each Member nation pays a share of the United Nations budget. The amount of each share is decided by the General Assembly, which considers among other factors, the general economy of each country.

The 1971 United Nations budget for ordinary expenses is $192,149,000. The cost of these expenses to the individual citizens of Member countries is very small. In the host country the annual regular budget cost, for example, is about 22 cents per person. Citizens of less industrialized countries pay proportionately less.

Additional funds are spent for other international programmes, including peace-keeping operations in such places as the Middle East and Cyprus; for a number of operations supported by voluntary contributions, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees; and for the 15 related United Nations agencies.



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